

Thursday Morning, July 4, 1887.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance.
 Insurance insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rate and no exception will be made in this rule.

Lynch Law.

As a rule, we are not an admirer of Vigilance Committees. Yet there have been occasions, when the law has been openly set at defiance through the cowardice or connivance of its administrators, that a rising of the people has produced a wholesome moral effect. To one of the Western American States, we believe, attaches the credit of having first instituted a code, known as Lynch Law, for the speedy trial and punishment of criminals. The country at the time was infested with murderers, gamblers and horse thieves, and the culprits were either in collusion with the authorities or the officers were afraid to do their duty. At any rate, whatever might have been the cause, the outrages continued for years, and none of the offenders had been brought to justice, when the patience of the citizens was exhausted, and one day, under the leadership of a bold spirit named Lynch, they rose and hanged all the bad characters they could find. The way the fellows were tried and executed was simple enough. A jury of twelve men was empaneled, and Mr Lynch sat as judge. The duty of the jury was to convict the prisoner; that of the judge, to sentence him to be hanged; and the duty of judge, jury and populace (so that all might be equally involved) was to lay their hands on a rope and run the villain up to a tree-branch. This summary mode of disposing of evil-doers soon rid the locality of desperadoes, and the example was soon followed in other States with beneficial results. The code has obtained a world-wide reputation under the appellation of "Lynch Law," in honor of the first "judge." Its operations have been confined principally to the American States and territories. Very few instances of the administration of Lynch Law have occurred on British ground. Here, in British Columbia, in 1858, the California miners who first rushed to Fraser River destroyed several Indian villages and killed some of the inhabitants. That affair, more properly speaking, was a "war" in which the red man was the aggressor; and the only real case of Lynohing (previous to yesterday) we remember to have heard of in the Colony was where a number of miners hung an old Indian, near Lillooet, early in 1859, for stealing. The Kootenay case (to which brief allusion is made by a terrible affair. One account claims that Gaggin, the Magistrate, was poisoned by the desperado; but this is doubtful, as it is well known the deceased gentleman had lain at the point of death for some weeks. That the constable of the district was shot and killed is undoubtedly correct. The murderer then appears to have made for the Boundary Line, to which he was pursued by the infuriated miners and killed. Ardent believers in law and order may deprecate the infliction of summary punishment by an unauthorized body; but we conceive that the executioners of the wretch Brown showed by the course they adopted a proper and just appreciation of the law. The magistrate was dead. Who was to issue a warrant? The constable was shot. Who was to pursue the assassin? Clearly, with the representatives of the law powerless of the Government lying dead before them, the right, the duty of the people was to prevent the flight of the evil-doer. They had to choose between the escape of the murderer and his summary punishment. Aware that he was guilty of a capital offence in the eyes of the law, and well knowing that if he crossed the line he was safe from pursuit, they decided to shoot him down. Paradoxical as the assertion may appear, when the miners took the law into their own hands and executed the criminal, they showed a high appreciation of that law and upheld its majesty.

The Legal Amalgamation Bill Inoperative.

During the last sitting of the Legislative Council an Ordinance was passed to the effect that Barristers should be allowed to act as Attorneys and Attorneys as Barristers after the 1st day of July instant. His Lordship the Chief Justice yesterday decided that this Ordinance does not apply to Vancouver Island. This decision—the correctness of which cannot be questioned—is most unfortunate for the interests of the Islanders; and it is a matter for extreme regret that the Legislature, when engaged in framing the statute to provide for the amalgamation of the professions, did so in a bungling manner. We had hoped that with the dawn of this month the antiquated system that compels a man to employ two lawyers to do the work of one would be abolished; and that those other relics of antiquity—

horsehair wigs and bombazine gown—were destined soon to go out of fashion. We shall now have to await, it seems, the next meeting of the Legislative Council, when, we trust, this evil—this great public wrong—will be redressed, and Barristers and Attorneys be placed on precisely the same footing.

From Victoria to Metlakatla with some Account of the Mission there.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, with Governor Seymour on board, left Esquimalt June 7th, arriving the same evening at Nanaimo, and left next morning, anchoring off Port Rupert on the evening of the 9th. Very few Indians were left in the village, the majority being up Knight Island, engaged in Eulachon fishing. Next morning got underweigh and arrived off Bella Bella the same evening. This village is situated on a small island in Lama Passage, and consists of about 9 huts, containing about 200 of a population. The men appeared robust and well made, especially the chief, a young man about twenty-four; the women were painted with a profusion of black and red bars across the face. They have slightly flattened heads (the women alone flatten the heads), broad faces and rather fair, ruddy complexions. We saw for the first time in this country an Albino, a woman with fair, rufous complexion, white hair and reddish eyes, and on inquiring of the chief as to her genealogy, he told us she was "Sitkum." The situation of the village on an island of about an acre in extent, where there is neither wood nor water, is rather peculiar, but chosen many years ago as a place of defence. Here was observed, among some of the old, extensive scars on the arms, the result of the custom of flogging, during their medicine orgies, when the candidates in their frenzy are supposed to be inspired, and it is considered a matter of religious duty to offer them an arm to gnaw, such scars being highly honorable. Another peculiar custom also is said to prevail on the occasion of the death of a chief—a practice that somewhat resembles embalming. The body is disembowelled, the cavities filled with cedar bark, and then conveyed to a cavern on the opposite shore, where it is deposited. The chief came off in the evening, bringing with him a collection of curious masks, rattles, &c.; these he carefully brought on deck, and would not exhibit except on the altar part of the ship, hid from the sight of the canoes. One of them the evening was very well executed. One of his whistles was decidedly ingenious, consisting of a tube fitted into the neck of a bladder, which being compressed in the hand, gave out musical notes. On shore they appeared to have a plentiful supply of the necessities of life, as numerous deer, beaver, halibut, were seen in their houses. We left Bella Bella next morning (12th) and anchored the same evening at Lowe Inlet, situated in Greenville Channel, a snug anchorage, the inlet running up about three miles, where a river falls in. Here some of our party who went on shore saw numerous tiny glittering specks in the sand, brought down by the river, and fancied they had discovered valuable diggings. The specimens brought on board, however, turned out to be only iron pyrites. Next day (12th), we proceeded, passing the surveying steamer Alexandra in Lawson harbor, and arrived in the forenoon in Metlakatla roads. The voyage from Port Rupert was through a succession of sheltered channels, the ocean swell being only felt for about 20 miles, in passing between Cape Scott and the entrance of Fitzhugh Sound. The rest was inland navigation, intricate, but perhaps the smoothest in the Pacific. Many of the archipelagoes passed through were of surpassingly beautiful, the scenery being almost of a highland character, the shores wooded close to the water's edge, numerous canals resembling a succession of inland lakes, dotted with many beautiful islets; the scenery ever-varying in shade and outline, and consisting of open glades and gently sloping activities, at others, of snow clad peaks and mountains, cleft by deep ravines, down whose sides thundered impetuous mountain torrents; while now and again a glimpse was caught of the snow clad Cascade range. In passing along there might be seen occasionally a long avenue cleared in the forest from the top to the bottom of the mountains; the work of some devastating snow avalanche; the result of the melting of the snow, perhaps in some instances proceeding from distant glaciers. Metlakatla is situated on the coast, about the middle of the western side of the Chympean peninsula. This peninsula, inhabited by the Chympean tribe, is about 40 miles long by 20 broad and is washed on three sides by Chatham Sound, Port Esquimalt and Work's Canal. The Mission of Metlakatla is situated on a little bay protected by several small islands; the village being built on a triangular piece of land jutting out into the bay. The church, and Mr Duncan's missionary's house are situated at the apex, whilst two rows of houses occupy the sides. Governor Seymour landed to inspect the place, and was received by Mr Duncan, supported by 18 constables dressed in artillery uniform as a guard of honor, and the whole population, amounting to about 400. They all sang in a very spirited manner "God Save the Queen." The Governor afterwards walked round the village and inspected the site of the proposed saw mill, which is about to be erected on a stream at the end of the village. We found great improvements had taken place since our last visit a year ago. Four or five acres have been cleared behind the village and are intended to form a public park and the site of a new church; the road in front of the houses has been widened and the bank strengthened by palisades, where it was falling in, while on the beach a platform has been constructed to hasten up canoes, and a pier where a schooner can come alongside and land her cargo at any stage of the tide. Numerous new houses have been run up, which are an improvement on the older ones, having rooms at each end boarded off for the different families, retaining the central apartment with fire in the middle. The older houses, although externally built after European fashion with doors, glass windows and shingled roofs, had no separate apartments. The interior of the houses were all very clean and neat, many of them

very tasteful in their furniture, cheap prints, matting, mirrors, easy chairs, and other civilized surroundings being common. There are about 32 houses, each accommodating a family and their collateral relations. The population numbers about 600. Many of them are relations, who although still heathens, have followed their christian relations to whom they have been attached, and do doubt ultimately will be gathered into the christian fold. In the meantime they conform to the regulations of the place. About 100 of the population are catechumens, and 300 more are desirous of becoming so. They all look intelligent, wear English clothing and are clean and comfortable in appearance. His Excellency after visiting the village and going in to several of the houses, inspected the store which Mr Duncan keeps for the benefit of the Mission, to which the Indians bring their skins and other produce to be exchanged for European articles. This is well stored with a great variety of articles, clothing, blankets, groceries, tobacco, cutlery, including an air bed, steel collars, Eau de Cologne, kid gloves, &c. A large quantity of valuable furs received in barter are also to be seen, consisting of mink, marten, sea otter, bear, eulachon oil, salted salmon, &c. The Governor then adjourned to the church, an octagonal building capable of holding about 500, which on the occasion was nearly full. He was accompanied by Mr Duncan, Captain Poreher, R. N., Lieut Kitson, R. M. A., and Dr Comrie, R. N. His Excellency addressed the Indians, stating that it afforded him much pleasure to meet them in their own homes, and to see the progress they were making in the arts of the white man, and told them that what was good for the white man was also beneficial for them. He hoped they would continue to persevere in their well doing, and they might depend on having his protection, but if on other hand, they misbehaved themselves, the same punishment would be awarded to them as to whitemen. He should always be glad to hear of them through Mr Duncan, and he hoped at some future period to visit them again. In answer to this, several of the chiefs spoke. They said they were as yet weak and required protection; that they had numerous enemies; that they were like the eggs that a bird took care of; that they were very grateful to the Governor for his promised support and for his coming so far to see them; they also begged him to use his influence to stop the potlaches amongst the neighboring tribes, which they believed to be the great source of vice, so much so, that even Indians would prostitute their own children in order to acquire property to give away for the purpose of display, and that doing away with them would be a great leverage to raise the Indians. The Governor in reply stated that the subject of the potlaches should have his consideration and that he disapproved of them. He said no doubt although they were young and weak as a people they had advanced considerably towards an equality with the whites. They worshipped the same God, believed in the same creed, had houses constructed after the English fashion, a store, good roads, and a sawmill. That he hoped to hear of advancement, and trusted to have a favorable account of them from Mr Duncan. Afterwards, the Governor went to the schoolroom, and heard some songs sung by the girls, fourteen of whom reside in the house under Mr Duncan's supervision, and manage all the household economy. They vary in age from 12 to 16, and after this initiation in house-keeping are eagerly sought after in marriage by the young men of the place. Mr Duncan receives all the suitors, listens to their proposals and generally arranges their love affairs. They sang several Chympean songs, one of which, to the tune of "Home, sweet home," was very pretty; and also a variety of English songs, including "Cheerful in duty winning applause," "Buttercups and Daisies," "Tell me now, sweet little bird, who tipped thy wings with gold." Mr Duncan accompanying them on the harmonium and concertina. The copy-books were afterwards inspected, the style of calligraphy being very good. They also read in English distinctly and intelligently. Altogether, the impressions formed of Mr Duncan's training were very favorable, and the results in the case of these pupils would bear comparison with any of the more advanced young ladies' schools in Victoria, while in neatness, appearance and general deportment they were equally ladylike. Mr Duncan also carries on a day school, at which about 90 pupils attend. This room is hung round with maps, illustrations, &c., and has quite an academic appearance, containing globes, electric machines, &c., while outside is a series of gymnastic appliances, swings, bars, &c. The community is composed chiefly of young persons, 200 being under 20 years of age, while about one hundred are under ten. The history of the rise and progress of this Mission is a most interesting one. Mr Duncan, to whose exertions the present state of things is owing, was educated at the missionary college of Highbury, and arrived in this country in 1857. Almost immediately after his arrival he proceeded to Port Simpson, the village of the Chympeans, situated at the northern end of the peninsula. Here he labored for five years, but finding the presence of the Port and other influences against his progress, he in 1862 removed to Metlakatla, a Government Reserve, and the old home of the Chympeans before Port Simpson was built thirty years ago. When he left Port Simpson only fifty accompanied him, now there are six hundred. The secret of his success has been owing to a thorough acquaintance with the language, and carrying out civilization hand in hand with evangelization. One aid was the establishment of a store. Out of the profits of the store, a sawmill costing about \$1600, and a church about \$5000, are to be built; and all public works are paid from this source. A carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, a factory for making soap from Eulachon oil, and also a bakery are in progress. The management of this community rests with a Council of fifteen, selected out of the settlers, under Mr Duncan. For the public works, such as keeping up of roads, &c., ten days' labor, or four blankets, equivalent to \$8, is required annually of each inhabitant. Numerous gardens exist in front of the houses, in addition to which each

individual has a plot of ground allotted to him on the numerous islets in front. In these plots, potatoes, onions, cabbages, turnips, carrots, &c., are grown to such an extent that the neighboring tribes come here to trade. For their convenience a market house is about to be erected. A schooner, manned and commanded by those belonging to the mission, makes passages up and down the coast for the purpose of trading. Mr Duncan has also lately published a pamphlet in Chympean, containing the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and a selection of Scriptural passages, the first attempt at printed Indian language on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Great credit is due to Mr Duncan for his efforts, in spite of the numerous difficulties he has had to contend with; he is the right sort of missionary, he is made—active, cheerful, energetic, possessed of great tact and good nature. He has succeeded in combining industrial training with religious instruction, and laid the foundation of a system which we hope he will remain sufficiently long to mature, more especially, as the results will entirely depend on the bringing up of the younger members, to whom in all probability we must look for the perpetuation of the Indian race on this coast. We have entered into a lengthened history of this mission because Mr Duncan's aims have been misrepresented by jealous rival traders, each skin traded here being looked upon as so much loss to them. He has also brought down upon him a host of slanders from the active part he has taken in stopping the Indian liquor traffic on the coast. It may be mentioned, that on this occasion five hogheads of villainous stuff denominated whiskey, were broken up and their contents poured out upon the beach. This had been taken, some weeks previously by Mr Duncan's forces from a schooner engaged in the nefarious traffic, and when poured out, tainted the air for a considerable distance. A fine of \$400 had been imposed on the proprietor, which the Governor generously handed over to Mr Duncan for the benefit of the Mission.

In the evening the Governor returned on board, a fleet of canoes escorting him, and next morning left for Port Simpson.

SPURGEON.

A REMARKABLE SABBATH SCENE IN LONDON.

(London Correspondence of the Boston Journal.)
 One of the most remarkable scenes in London, and perhaps in the world, greeted the eye yesterday, it being Sabbath. Mr Spurgeon has been preaching in the Agricultural Hall. This huge building is a miniature Crystal Palace. The roof is glass; the centre is a circus, used often for the exhibition of fat cattle. Seated as it is for this occasion it will hold 20,000 people. For five Sundays Mr Spurgeon has occupied this room, his Chapel undergoing repairs. Admittance to this hall is by tickets. Seventy-five cents admits to reserved seats for the course, and twenty-five cents to an early admission to seats not reserved. This immense place has been crowded not only to repletion, but thousands have gone away, not able to enter. All the churches in the neighborhood have been completely emptied, and two standing near the hall continued but twelve persons. Last Sunday was one of the stormiest days of the season. The heavy rain, rode on in a gale, turning umbrellas inside out, and drenching the community generally; yet every avenue leading to this room was packed an hour before the doors were open by ladies and gentlemen waiting for admittance. No theatre on an exciting night ever presented a livelier scene than did the main entrance to this building. The vestibule was crowded as if some exciting entertainment was going on. It seemed like a place of amusement rather than of worship. "Show your tickets," "Show your tickets," was heard on all sides, and excited women and men rushed in to get favorite seats. I sat on the platform. Such a sight I never saw before. Every inch of room was occupied; more than an acre of people was before me. The people in the distant galleries could scarcely see each other. Probably no other man in the world could draw such an audience. Whitfield, at Moorefield, may have preached to as many, but I doubt if he ever did so on such a rainy day. The hymns were sung from slips of paper. On the side of the building, near the centre, were a dozen singers. The audience faced this group, and were led by a gentleman, who sang an immense bass to keep time. There was an organ in the building, but Spurgeon would not have it played, as he will have an attraction but the simple preaching of the Gospel to draw men to his places of worship. He began the service with prayer, as usual. His clear, sharp, bell-like voice rang through the whole audience, most of whom heard plainly. His sermon was an affectionate, earnest entreaty for men to receive the "unspeakable riches of Christ." Between the heads of his sermons he paused. It showed the audience time to relieve their pent-up feelings, of which they took advantage. Twenty thousand people sneezing, coughing, sighing, produced a sound not easily described. The sermon was an hour long, and was listened to with devout attention to the close.

A GREAT CANNON.—At the Paris Exhibition Herr Krupp, of Essen, the great German, and founder, will have a block of steel weighing 80,000 pounds, which will leave Herr Krupp's works by means of a railway carriage especially built for the cannon, which will also be exhibited at Paris this year. The carriage, constructed in the manufactory itself rests on eight axles, and after having conveyed the block to Paris toward the end of March, thus causing the factory a considerable cost, as the reduction of the tariff for transportation and entrance duty of the objects intended for the Exhibition holds good only till the 23rd of March. The railroad companies whose lines the cannon has to pass, have declined to forward it by common train, in consequence of which a special train has to be made up of it. The cannon, destined for the ornament of a coast fortification, is a breach loader of 14 inches diameter. It is composed entirely of cast iron, and weighs 100,000 pounds. The cannon consists of an inner tube, surrounded by cast iron rings. The inner tube weighs 40,000 pounds, and has been moulded from a massive block of cast iron of 85,000 pounds, by means of forcing the same under a hammer weighing 60 tons. The cast iron rings weigh together 60,000 pounds, and the weight of the ball amounts to 1,100 pounds, while that of one priming is 100 pounds. The price of this levitation of guns is 100,000 thalers. They have been at work on it day and night for a whole year. It is said to rest upon a steel carriage weighing 30,000 pounds, and this again will rest on a frame of 60,000 pounds weight. The cannon slides on this frame for the purpose of checking the reaction consequent on shooting. The necessary contrivances are prepared by means of which one or two men can quickly and surely direct, turn, lower, and raise this enormous mass, so that an ironclad, passing close by, at the top of its speed, can be pursued with the greatest ease.—*Athenian.*

An INDIANA paper says that the ladies out there who wear number seven, eight and nine boots—and such are the majority—oppose the new short dress style.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Death of a Magistrate—Murder of an Officer, and Lynch Law.

Honz, July 3.—Mr Neilson who arrived from Kootenay yesterday reports that Mr Gaggin, the Magistrate of the Kootenay District died on the 27th May.

On the same day a constable, named Jack Lawson, was shot and killed by a horse thief whom he attempted to arrest. The murderer made his escape; but was pursued by some miners and shot. His name was Charles Brown. He is known in British Columbia as Whistling Dick. He is the same man who hanged the murderer of Clegg at Lillooet, and four Indians at Williams Lake.

San Francisco Shipping.

Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Tsehatan.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, July 3.—The Oregon Iron Works of this city were destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$75,000. Insured for \$10,000.

New Advertisements.

STAGE NOTICE.

BARNARD STAGES WILL NOT be interrupted in their regular trips by the inundation of a portion of the road. Arrangements having been made to avoid delay.

Leave Victoria, FRIDAYS, as usual, 1st.

For San Francisco via Portland.

THE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND Mexico Steamship Company's Steamship

Will leave Merchant's Wharf for San Francisco via Portland on or about

THURSDAY, the 10th JULY.

Bills of lading will be furnished to Shippers, and no others will be signed.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Wharf street, Victoria, July 4.

COTILLION PARTY

AT THE PARK HOTEL

BEACON HILL,

On THURSDAY Evening, July 4,

ADMISSION FREE. July 21

Fourth of July!

GRAND PIC-NIC

AT CADBORO' BAY,

By Maguire's Brass Band.

THE MEMBERS OF MAGUIRE'S Brass Band respectfully inform the Public that they have made arrangements to give a Grand Pic-nic on the above day.

An excellent Platform for Dancing, 40 feet square, and thoroughly shaded, will be erected.

Arrangements have also been made with Mr E. C. Holden, of the St. George Hotel, to provide the best of Vices, Assorted Cakes, and a good Cold Collation for those desirous of partaking of the same.

In the evening the grounds will be illuminated, and there will be a splendid display of fireworks.

Downman's and Williams' Omnibuses will convey passengers to and from the grounds; fare each way, 50 cts.

TICKETS for the Pic-nic, 50 cents; can be procured from

MR JULIAN HARRIES, Secy, Maguire's Band, or MR C. E. HOLMES, St. George Hotel, OR, ON THE GROUNDS.

FOURTH OF JULY

RACES

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING RACES will take place on BEACON HILL, on THURSDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF JULY next, viz.:

1. THE PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENCE RACE CUT, in specie; 200 yds. Second prize to receive \$10.

Open to all horses on the island that have not started for public money in former races. Entrance, 25 cts; each weight; mile heats, two out of three.

2. RACE FOR FORTIES, under 14 hands, for \$20. Second prize to receive \$5. Entrance, \$1 50 each. Terms same as 1st Race.

3. POST ENTRY RACE, for a Gentleman's Riding Whip, with entrance added. Open for all horses except winners. Entrance \$1.

Also other amusements, such as Running Wheel barrows blindfold; Climbing a Greasy Pole; Catching a Pig with greatest tally, &c., &c.

All horses for the Cup must be entered at the St. George Hotel, before 2 o'clock on the evening of 2nd July, and for the Pools before 1 o'clock on the 4th, at the Park Hotel, or to Messrs Elliott and Richardson; for the Post Entry before 2 o'clock on the 4th.

The Stewards will be paid over to the winners on the evening of the 6th July, at 8 o'clock, at the Groppo Saloon, Government street.

The Stewards, Judges, &c., will be named upon the day, whose decision regarding disputes shall be final.

To Coopers.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY desire to receive Tenders, on or before the 6th inst., for the purpose of building a new wharf at Port Simpson. The work to be performed in accordance with a specification, which may be seen at the Office on their Wharf. The acceptance of the lowest or any tender is to remain optional with the Company.

July 1, 1887.

W. M. SELLECK.

Wanted

TENDERS FOR TURNING OVER THE

July 1, 1887.

W. M. SELLECK.

NOTICE.

RECEIVED June 21, 1887.

TAKE NOTICE—ALL SINGLE HORSES

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